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A
S E R M O N

PREACHED BEFORE THE
G O V E R N O R S
OF
ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL,

ON THURSDAY, JUNE 27, 1776,

IN
GREAT ST. MARY'S CHURCH, CAMBRIDGE,

By ^KJOHN WARREN, D.D.
PREBENDARY OF ELY.

C A M B R I D G E,

Printed by J. ARCHDEACON Printer to the UNIVERSITY;
And sold by T. & J. MERRILL, and J. WOODYER, in CAMBRIDGE;
and LOCKYER DAVIS, in Holbourn, LONDON.

M.DCC.LXXVI.

SECRET

THESE ARE THE

OFFICIAL RECORDS

ADDITIONAL INFORMATION

FOR THE RECORD

OF THE RECORD

BY JOHN W. H. H.

OF THE RECORD

OF THE RECORD

OF THE RECORD

OF THE RECORD

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

P H I L I P,

E A R L O F H A R D W I C K E,

P R E S I D E N T,

O F

A D D E N B R O O K E ' s H O S P I T A L,

AND TO THE REST OF THE

G O V E R N O R S O F T H A T C H A R I T Y,

T H I S D I S C O U R S E,

P U B L I S H E D A T T H E R E Q U E S T

O F A G E N E R A L C O U R T O F G O V E R N O R S,

I S H U M B L Y I N S C R I B E D,

B Y T H E I R M O S T O B E D I E N T S E R V A N T,

J O H N W A R R E N.

TO THE RIGHT HONOURABLE

P H I L P

EARL OF HARDWICK

P R E S I D E N T

OF

A D E N B R O O K E ' S H O S P I T A L

AND TO THE REST OF THE

GOVERNORS OF THAT CHARITY

THIS D I S C O U R S E

PUBLISHED AT THE REQUEST

OF A GENERAL COURT OF GOVERNORS

IS HUMBL Y I N C R I B E D

BY THEIR MOST OBEIENT SERVANT

JOHN WARREN

A

S E R M O N, &c.

L U K E xiv. 18.

THEY ALL WITH ONE CONSENT BEGAN TO MAKE EXCUSE.

IN this *Parable* we have a representation of the engaging manner, in which God invited the Jews to embrace the Gospel, and of the frivolous pretences, which that people made use of in order to excuse themselves from accepting those offers of Grace. I shall not consider the several methods, which were taken to convince that Nation of the truth of Christianity; nor shall I shew their folly and obstinacy, in not submitting to the evidence, which God was pleased to give them; but observe only, that the behaviour of the Jews, as it is set forth in this *Parable*, affords us a lively picture of the general practice of mankind; who are no sooner invited to perform their duty, than they begin, *with one consent, to make excuse.* The time would fail me, should I attempt to examine the various pretences, by which men endeavour to justify their neglect of some of the most important parts of Religion: nor is it necessary, that I should enter on this task;

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since the occasion of this meeting determines me rather to make the single duty of charity, the subject of our following meditations; and I propose therefore to consider some of the pretences, which men set up in order to excuse themselves, as well from the practice of charity in general, as of that particular part of it, *The contributing towards the support of publick Infirmaries*; to recommend which is the special business of this day.

As to the duty of charity in general, some endeavour to excuse themselves from their obligation to it by observing, that the warm and pathetic exhortations to this duty, which are so frequent in the New Testament, were particularly adapted to the times, when they were first uttered, the days of *Persecution*; when multitudes were brought into the greatest straits and difficulties for professing their belief in Christ; and who therefore deserved all the relief, that could possibly be afforded them. But, as we now live (God be thanked) in more quiet and settled times; as men may now profess their faith in Christ, and not run any hazard of losing their temporal possessions; such exhortations to charity do not, say they, concern the Christians of these days.

Now, though we are ready to allow that men, who prefer the keeping of a good conscience to the good things of this life; that such, as are brought into want purely for the sake of Christ and his Gospel, are undoubtedly the truest objects of charity; and, for that reason, a larger measure and degree of bounty are justly required in times of *Persecution*; yet still, even setting aside the extraordinary case of *Persecution*, charity is a duty incumbent on us: as men, we are obliged to aid and assist each other, since, without an exchange of good offices, Society could never be upheld; and this obligation will appear to be of still greater force, when

we consider ourselves, not only as Men, but as Christians; as Brethren, who have the same Lord and Master; as Members of the same *Mystical Body*, of which Christ Jesus is the Head; and who are commanded to have such a tender care and concern for every part of this Body, that if one Member suffer, all the Members should suffer with it, or if one Member be honoured, all the Members should rejoice with it.*

But what has been said will perhaps be allowed: it will perhaps be granted, that charity, even setting aside the extraordinary case of *Persecution*, is a duty incumbent on us; yet it may still be doubted by some, whether the open and public manner, in which we are now invited to perform it, be consistent with that secrecy, which is enjoined us, when we do our alms.

Let not thy left hand know what thy right hand doth, † is the rule indeed, which our Saviour has given us on this occasion; but the design of this rule is to restrain all vanity and ostentation, and to teach us the true motive and principle, from whence our charity ought to spring: if therefore We do our alms, not because they are commendable in the sight of Men; not because they may bring us glory, and raise our esteem and reputation in the world; but because they are acceptable to God, will redound to his glory, and may excite others, in like manner, to excel in good works: if we do our alms in order to serve such great and good ends; it is the interest of Virtue and Religion, that they should be performed, in as open and public a manner, as possible; and the rule then is, *Let your light so shine before men, that they may see your good works, and glorify your Father, which is in heaven.* ‡

But, though charity be a great Christian duty; and though

* 1 Cor. xii. 26.

† Matt. vi. 3.

‡ Matt. v. 16.

we may perform it in this open and public manner, without offending against any of the rules of the Gospel, when properly understood; yet it may be inquired here, whether some alteration has not been made in our obligation to this duty; as we live in a country, where a maintenance is provided for the Poor by the laws? It may be asked, Whether this circumstance does not, as it were, supersede the necessity of such voluntary contributions, as we now recommend; and consequently release us from all further obligation to such works of Charity? And as some are apt to consider the provision made by the laws for the Poor in this light, I shall beg your attention, whilst I examine this matter.

And first then let us suppose, that the laws of our country for the maintenance of the Poor were the best and wisest, which could be framed; let us suppose, that it was enacted; that as soon as any became Poor, and unable to provide for themselves, their wants should be immediately supplied out of the stock and superfluities of the Rich; yet, unless this was duly and punctually observed, there would still be many real objects of charity. For what comfort would it be to the Poor, and Necessitous, to the Sick, and Languishing, to be told, that they lived in a country, where they had the law on their side, unless that law afforded them the assistance they wanted? Indeed, such a law would be no better than the charity of a person, who should say to the Naked and Destitute of daily food, *Depart in peace, be ye warmed and filled; and at the same time give them not those things, which are needful for the body: for what can this profit?* *

But let us now go one step further, and suppose, that our laws, for the maintenance of the Poor, were not only the best and wisest, but that they were duly executed also; yet there

* James ii. 15, 16.

there would still be many objects well worthy of our charity; because the laws can provide only for general, and common cases; and there must always be a variety of singular and extraordinary cases, where relief is as much wanted, though perhaps but rarely asked. How often are persons to be found in the same unhappy condition with the steward in the Gospel; persons, who are unable to maintain themselves by labour; *who cannot dig, and to beg are ashamed?** How many are unwilling to make their cases known; especially such, as have been reduced to penury from a flourishing and prosperous condition? They are afraid, or ashamed, to discover their necessities, and will submit to the greatest hardships, before they can prevail on themselves to apply for relief; and some have been even tempted to put an end to a miserable life, rather than bear the scorn and contempt of poverty in their old age. Now, though the law neither does, nor indeed can provide, for such cases as these, yet private charity may; and it is the business of that Religion, which *is pure and undefiled*,† to find out such objects as these, and to relieve their necessities; as none can be more deserving of our assistance, than such as have once tasted the comforts of prosperity; are unfit for labour; and too liberal in their notions to commence common Beggars.

But if the provision, which the laws make for the Poor, when it is thus considered, would not discharge us from our obligation to works of charity; how weak must that plea be thought, when we observe, that our laws for the maintenance of the Poor are defective; defective in themselves, and rendered still more so by the imperfect manner, in which they are executed?

That the Poor are a burden and grievance to this country, and that the laws, which have been made for relieving their

* Luke xvi. 3.

† James i. 27.

their wants, have hitherto proved ineffectual, are truths, which no body can deny. Every person of property feels the weight of that tax, which is levied for the use of the Poor; and every person of understanding sees and laments the little benefit, which arises from it; since, though two millions of money and upwards are annually raised by the Rich towards the support of the Poor,* yet so defective are the laws on one hand in directing a proper application of this immense sum, and so negligent are the officers on the other in distributing it; that many of the Poor are starved,† many more live in a wretched condition, and the rest, by begging and pilfering, are a nuisance to their country. Were we to make a progress through the outparts of our Cities and large Towns, and look into the habitations of the Poor, we should behold the most affecting scenes of human misery and distress; whole families in want of all the necessaries of life; oppressed with hunger, cold, and nakedness; languishing under loathsome diseases, uncomfortable to themselves, and unprofitable to the Public.‡ And what now is to be done under these circumstances? what remedy can be found adequate to so great and growing an evil? The Legislature has been endeavouring for this century past to find a cure; but their endeavours have hitherto met with but little

* It appears from Dr. Davenant, who wrote soon after the Revolution, that the Poor-rates were in his time about 700,000*l.* yearly. In 1753, when the late Henry Fielding, Esq; published a Pamphlet, intitled, *A Proposal for making an effectual Provision for the Poor, &c.* the Poor-rates amounted to one million yearly, and so very great has been the encrease of late years, that they are now thought to exceed two millions.

† See Mr. Gilbert's *Observations upon the Orders and Resolutions of the House of Commons with respect to the Poor, &c.* printed in 1775. See also Preamble to 16 G. III. c. 40.

‡ See Lord Chief Justice Hale's *Proposal for amending the Laws for the Relief and Employment of the Poor*. — Sir Josiah Child's *Discourse on Trade*, chap. 2. and in particular Mr. Fielding's *Proposal for making an effectual Provision for the Poor, &c.*

little success; and perhaps compulsory Statutes are not equal to so great a work; and till a more effectual method is pointed out, what better way can, at present, be taken, than to have recourse to these new Establishments, which cannot but supply the defect of the law, in some degree; as their principal aim is, to afford a speedy and comfortable relief, to the honest and industrious Poor in the day of Sickness? The provision therefore, which the law makes for the Poor, when properly examined, is so far from furnishing an argument against these new Establishments, that they seem to deserve our warmest encouragement, as being particularly adapted to supply some of the manifold defects of that provision.

It appears then from these reflections, that the difference between the present, and the primitive days, of Christianity, can make no difference with respect to our obligation to works of charity in general: it appears also, that no reasonable excuse can be drawn against contributing to these new Establishments, either from the manner, in which we now solicit your alms, or from the provision, which is made for the Poor by the Law of the Land; and nothing therefore now remains but to recommend to your protection, that particular Institution, which gives occasion to this day's solemnity; and, as the *Blind*, the *Lame*, and the *Diseased* in various ways, resort hither for a cure of their different maladies, there can be no doubt but that such are proper objects of charity; and motives can never be wanting to recommend them to your notice.

Let us first see how the matter stands on the foot of Justice.

The world consists of Rich and Poor, of some, who have property, and of many more, who have no property at all; and, though God has been pleased to dispense the good things
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of this life with a very uneven hand, yet he has made us all subject to the same wants and necessities: for the Poor are as sensible of cold, and hunger, and thirst, as the Rich; and it cannot be supposed that God sent them into the world with these appetites and feelings in order to perish; and yet how are they to supply their wants, who have nothing to supply them with? *Steal they must not*, because that would be an infringement on the sacred laws of property, and tend to disturb that order, which God himself has settled and appointed: It remains then, that they, who have no property, must obtain a supply of their wants from the Rich by an exchange of labour, and such other services, as they are able to perform. But, if by sickness, infirmity, or any other accident, they are unable to earn their bread, what is to be done then? The answer is easy: They must be maintained by the Rich; as the providing for the Poor under such circumstances is a debt, with which the possessions of the Rich stand charged; for, without this resource, the Poor must be frequently reduced to the dreadful alternative of breaking through the laws of property, or perishing by a strict observance of them. And here we may remark, by the way, how reasonable that law of our own country is, which has subjected the property of the whole Kingdom to the maintenance of the Poor; and this is not a new burden upon property, as some have imagined, but is as old as civil Society itself; came in with it, and must last, as long as that lasts; and indeed, is nothing more than the plain dictate of nature, enforced by the wisdom and authority of the Legislature.

And these deductions of reason are abundantly confirmed by what we read in Scripture.

The different orders and degrees of men are from the hand of God; and though we are taught that God's Providence

dence watcheth over all for their good; yet a particular attention seems to be paid to the case of the Poor; as the Rich are perpetually exhorted to provide for them. *He that hath pity upon the Poor, says Solomon, lendeth unto the Lord, and that which he hath given, will he pay him again;** and a wiser than Solomon hath told us; *Inasmuch as ye have done it to one of the least of these my Brethren, ye have done it unto me:†* And how could God deliver himself in a more engaging and condescending manner? In one case he acknowledges himself a debtor to the Rich for what they bestow on the Poor, and in the other we are assured, that all the acts of mercy we have done to the Poor shall, by our merciful Judge, be owned and rewarded, as personal kindnesses done to himself.

And as natural Justice, and a pious Regard for what is delivered in Scripture, ought to raise in us a proper attention to the wants and necessities of our poor Brethren; so also ought we to be inclined to assist them from a principle of Gratitude.

It is to the labour, the incessant labour, of the industrious Poor, that we owe, not only the ornaments and elegances of life, but even the comforts and conveniences of it. For, though nature is very bountiful, and affords us stores and materials of all kinds, yet every thing comes so rude and unpolished from her hand, that, in the present improved state of Civil Society, nothing is fit for food or raiment, till much art and cultivation have been employed upon it; and if the Rich were to serve themselves on these occasions, how would they differ from the Poor? But, as

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* Prov. xix. 17.

† Matt. xxv. 40.

the case now stands, the Rich *toil not, neither do they spin,* and yet are *clothed in purple* *; they *sow not, neither do they reap, nor gather into barns, and yet fare sumptuously* †; and ought they not therefore to contribute to the wants and necessities of those, from whom they derive all their present ease, pleasure, and plenty; especially, when it is considered, that the Poor, with the utmost diligence, can acquire only a scanty maintenance; as bodily labour alone has been seldom known to raise a man above want?

But the obligation from Gratitude will be found to press still stronger, when it is observed, that most of the disorders, to which the Poor are liable, are gotten in the service of the Rich.

Thus some search the seas and the woods, and expose themselves to all the extremes of heat and cold; whilst others stay at home, and, by too sedentary occupations, equally impair their health. Some engage in trades so noxious and unwholesome, that they quickly lose the use of their limbs; and others languish in the mine, or *waste their strength, by fighting with the heat of the furnace.* ‡ Thus are the diseases of the labouring Poor, as various as their employments; and they encounter these dangers to supply the Rich with the luxuries, as well as with the necessities of life; and what better, or more grateful return therefore can the Rich make, than by encouraging such Establishments as these?

And, if the motives already mentioned, are not sufficient to prevail on us to favour these Institutions; some perhaps will be induced to countenance them, when they find, that
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* Matt. vi. 28. Luke xvi. 19.
† Eccclus. xxxviii. 28.

‡ Matt. vi. 26. Luke xvi. 19.

such public Charities may be of use towards establishing the public Safety and Security of their Country.

Of all the circumstances attending Civil Society, there is no one more remarkable than the patience, with which the Poor, in general, are observed to bear the greatest hardships, and the alacrity they shew in undertaking the most servile offices; that the few Proprietors of the world may live in peace and plenty. And to what cause is this to be attributed? If we ascribe it to the force and power of the laws; we shall, I apprehend, ascribe much more to the laws, than they are able to perform? For, though the laws may restrain a few from breaking and disturbing the peace and order of Society; yet they are, by no means, sufficient to controul the turbulent humours and passions of the multitude. What is it then, that can keep the People within the line of their duty? what is it, that can make them easy and quiet under the present unequal distribution of things, and restrain them from throwing down the fences of property, and making all things common? What but Religion can do this; as that alone is able to restrain the unruly passions of Men, secure respect to the Magistrate, and obedience to the Laws; and this is so plain and visible, that some have suspected this to be the only end of Religion; but though we acknowledge nobler and better ends, which relate to another world; yet we must, with thankfulness to its Divine Author own it, at the same time, to be the only lasting foundation of public Societies and civil Governments? but as a great corruption of manners now prevails among us, and Religion has not so much hold on the minds of the people, as it once had;

happy would it be, if, in this state of things, something could be found to lend its aid, till Religion can regain its influence; and what is more likely to answer that salutary purpose, than establishments of this kind? For, when the Poor perceive the beneficent design of them, and observe also that their superiors, nay, that persons of the highest rank and character, are the great promoters and encouragers of these public Charities; they will not be so apt, to despond, nor to consider themselves as forsaken and neglected. It is not, indeed, to be imagined, that our Poor will learn to submit to their present low condition without shewing, on certain occasions, some marks of discontent; but there is reason to apprehend, that the regard, which is paid to their case, by such respectable *Meetings* as these, will make them less querulous, and consequently less likely to disturb the public Peace; and this, it must be confessed, is a matter of no small consequence.

And, as many of our Poor will probably be inclined to behave peaceably, when they observe their Superiors paying so much care and attention to their wants; so others, who have experienced the advantages arising from these Charities, may perhaps be brought thereby to a true sense of their duty. The kind and seasonable relief, which they received, may create in them a deep sense of Providence, and of the care of God over his creatures; may raise them to a thankful acknowledgment of his regard towards them; and dispose them to a religious dependence on him in the midst of their distresses.

These then are some of the reasons, why we ought to encourage Establishments of this kind; these, some of the great

great public Uses, which they may serve; and, besides these, there are some of a more private and particular nature, which ought not to be passed by in silence; but, as the time will not allow of more, I will mention only one of them; and that is the mighty use and advantage, which must arise, from this Hospital, to such as apply themselves to the study of Medicine in this University.

The small provision, which was made for the advantageous study of Physick in this University, was, for many years, a great reproach and disgrace to her, and which her enemies did not fail to take notice of; and, in vain, did her Friends attempt to defend her; since it was certainly absurd, that, after Men had been admitted to the most honourable degree in a learned profession; and were, by law, entrusted with the lives of his Majesty's Subjects; they should be obliged afterwards, at a great expence, to repair to the Metropolis, and receive instruction from others; and sometimes from persons, who never had had an academic education. But this reproach is at length removed; as our Students in Physick have now an opportunity of improving themselves, in Botany, Chemistry, and Anatomy; and, which is much more useful, can add to Theory an extensive practical Knowledge by means of this public Infirmary; which, if properly conducted, will prove as subservient, to the advancement of Students in the art of Physick, as to the recovery of health in the Poor; and ought, on both these accounts, to be protected and supported by all persons, who are friends to humanity and learning.

The worthy Founder saw long ago, how useful such an
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Institution might prove to this Seat of Learning; and ought therefore to be mentioned, on this occasion, with the greatest marks of respect; and, after him, our thanks are due to those Members of this University, who, with so much zeal and pains, placed this Hospital on its present solid basis; and, though its certain annual income is small; yet, by the help of a generous Subscription, attended with great œconomy, it has afforded relief to much larger numbers, than was at first expected.

The good œconomy, with which the affairs of this Charity have been managed, is a circumstance, which deserves the highest commendation; and, though the persons, who have undertaken this work, do not desire to have their praises set forth by me, nor is it my design to do it; yet I may be allowed to take notice of this circumstance as a fact, of the truth of which any man may easily satisfy himself; a state of this Charity being laid before the Public every year.

And as the success of our undertaking depends entirely on a continuance of this good management; those Governors, who have hitherto attended our weekly and general Meetings, and employed so much time and pains in the affairs of the House, will, it is hoped, persevere in this work and labour of love; and, that they may be induced so to do, it will not be improper to observe, that such persons are greater Benefactors to the Charity, than they perhaps are aware of; for their Benefaction is not to be estimated by the bare sum, which they annually contribute, but by an higher standard; for they do not only give what their share amounts to, but, by their wise and prudent administration

stration, encourage many others to give also; and, which is of as great consequence, enable the Hospital to relieve many more, than it could otherwise do; and these are circumstances, on which they may reflect with pleasure here, and which will certainly add to their reward hereafter.

Let us conclude therefore with exhorting them to go on with chearfulness; and *not to be weary in well-doing; for, in due season, they shall reap, if they faint not.**

* Gal. vi. 9.



first, encourage every officer to give all, and which
is of great consequence, enable the Lord to relieve
many more, than it could otherwise do, and these are the
circumstances, on which every man reflects with pleasure here,
and which will certainly add to their reward hereafter.
Let us conclude therefore with exhorting them to go on
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in due season, they shall reap, if they faint not.

* Gal. vi. 9.

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THE STATE OF

ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL

IN THE

TOWN OF CAMBRIDGE,

FOR THE YEAR ENDING MICHAELMAS

M. DCC. LXXV

ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL

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A short Account of the Rise and Progress of this Charity.

IN the year 1719, *John Addenbrooke*, M.D. gave, by will, all his personal estate, (after debts and legacies paid), to erect, or hire, and maintain a small Physical Hospital in *Cambridge*.

In *April* 1766, the Trustees of the said Hospital published the following state of their affairs:

" That the purchase of a garden, and of divers tenements,	£.	s.	d.
" for the site of the Hospital, amounted to	—	817	13 3
" That there had been expended in the building, and			
" about the ground,	—	3073	8 4½
" And in furniture,	—	119	1 5
" That by the above expences, some great losses, taxes,			
" and law-charges, their capital was then reduced to		1804	16 4*

They then offered the house and furniture to the Public, and hoped, that a number of voluntary Subscribers would be found sufficient to carry on so good a design.

On the 26th of *May*, 1766, there was a large meeting of the principal Gentlemen of the County, University, and Town; a handsome Subscription was entered into for the Support of a General Infirmary, a Committee appointed to prepare Rules for the Government of it, and a Treasurer and Secretary chosen.

July the 2d, 1766, *Dr. Addenbrooke's* Trustees offered to grant a lease of the house and ground for a long term to new Trustees to be nominated by the Subscribers: but upon laying this matter before the Hon. *Mr. Yorke*, he was of opinion, that the Trustees could not extend or vary *Dr. Addenbrooke's* plan, without an act of parliament. Application was therefore made the following session, and an act obtained "for establishing and well-governing a General Hospital, to be called ADDENBROOKE'S HOSPITAL, in the Town of *Cambridge*."

On the same 2d of *July*, it was agreed to open the Hospital for the reception of patients at *Michaelmas* following, and orders were given to prepare every thing for that purpose.

On *Monday, October* the 13th, 1766, the Hospital was opened, since which time the public has been regularly informed of its success.

* 1600l. of which was vested in the Public Funds, and the Remainder was laid out by the Trustees for the Use of the Hospital. This Sum by savings from Benefactions, &c. has been since increased to 2500l.

OFFICERS of the CHARITY.

THE RIGHT HON. THE EARL OF HARDWICKE,
PRESIDENT.

Mr. Alderman Newling, Treasurer.

Physicians and Surgeons who attend gratis.

Charles Collignon, M.D.	} Physicians.
Edward Waring, M.D.	
Isaac Pennington, A.M.	

Mr. Richard Hayles, consulting Surgeon.

Mr. Allen Hopkins,	} Surgeons.
Mr. Thomas Thackeray,	
Mr. Thomas Bond,	
Mr. Thomas Vincent Okes,	

Mr. Robert Gee, Secretary.

Mr. John Debraz, Apothecary.

Mrs. Dorothy Spencer, Matron.

A List of those Clergymen who have preached the annual Sermon.

Dr. Gordon,	Dr. Rutherford,	Dr. Watfon,
Mr. Martyn,	Dr. Gooch,	Mr. Beadon,
Dr. Plumptre,	Mr. Lort,	Dr. Warren.
Dr. Hallifax,		

A list of those Clergymen belonging to the Town and University, who have voluntarily engaged to read Prayers, &c. at the Hospiral, in weekly rotation; printed in the order, in which their turn for the next time comes :

Dr. Farmer, <i>Eman.</i>	Mr. Pritchett, <i>S. Joh.</i>	Mr. Jenner, <i>Jes.</i>
Mr. Waterfon, <i>S. Joh.</i>	Mr. Fiske, <i>Ditto,</i>	Mr. Smith, <i>S. Joh.</i>
Dr. Brooke, <i>Camb.</i>	Mr. Bennet, <i>Eman.</i>	Mr. Fisher, <i>Caus,</i>
Mr. Holmes, <i>S. Joh.</i>	Dr. Thomas, <i>Christ.</i>	Mr. Pemberton, <i>Pet.</i>
Mr. Cockthut, <i>Ditto,</i>	Dr. Elliston, <i>Sidn.</i>	

If any other Gentlemen should find leisure or inclination for such an employment, their assistance will be thankfully acknowledged.

Receipts for 1776.

	<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
By annual Subscriptions from <i>Mich.</i> 1775, to ditto 1776	572	17	0
By Part of Arrears of Subscription to <i>Mich.</i> 1774	6	6	0
By ditto to <i>Mich.</i> 1775	21	0	0
By Benefactions	23	2	0
By a year's Interest of 2500 <i>l.</i> 3 per cent. consol. up to <i>Midsummer</i> , 1776,	75	0	0
By Collection at church on the day of general meeting	82	9	9
From a Ball at the Red Lion,	24	11	6
By a year's Rent of Mrs. Cawthorne's Estate at <i>Barn-</i> <i>well</i> to <i>Mich.</i> 1776, Land-tax deducted,	3	9	11
By the Balance of last year's Account,	517	0	1
From the Charity box,	3	4	2½
By Balance in the Matron's hands,	2	1	0¾
By Cash of Matron for several small Articles	3	18	6
Total	1335	0	0¼

N. B. Arrears of Subscriptions for this year, 112 7 0

Disbursements for 1776.

By Housekeeping, as by the following articles, viz.

Butcher,	95	0	8	}	465	7	10¼
Brewer,	83	2	0				
Baker and Mealman,	71	12	1½				
Grocer,	48	17	3				
Coals, &c. Freight and Carriage,	59	4	3				
Butter, 969½ lb.	30	15	7½				
Cheese,	8	18	1				
Milk, 1374 gall. & part of a do. at 6d	34	7	5½	}			
Sundries in Matron's book,	33	10	5				
By Salaries and Wages,	127	12	8				
By Shop,	169	6	5½				
By Stationary, Printing, &c.	20	17	1				
By Improvements and Repairs,	30	1	1				
By Furniture of various kinds,	30	10	0				
By Insurance and Land-tax,	2	15	0				
By Garden Seeds,	1	10	1				
By Balance in the Treasurer's hands,	486	19	9				
Total	1335	0	0¼				

The

*The annual List of Patients for the Year ending
at MICHAELMAS, 1776.*

Patients admitted from Oct. 16, 1775, to Sep. 23, 1776.

	In	Out	Tot.
Patients remaining on the books last year,	29	52	81
Patients admitted from Oct. 16, 1775, to Sep. 23, 1776,	201	193	394
Total	230	245	475
<i>Patients discharged from ditto to ditto.</i>			
Cured, ——— ——— ———	145	139	284
Received benefit, ——— ——— ———	19	18	37
For non-attendance, ——— ——— ———		19	19
At their own request, ——— ——— ———	10		10
Incurable and improper, ——— ——— ———	1	2	3
Dead, ——— ——— ———	7	3	10
In-patients made Out-patients, ——— ——— ———		52	52
Out-patients made In-patients, ——— ——— ———	2		2
Patients remaining on the books, ——— ——— ———	16	42	58
Total	200	275	475

N. B. The Expence of each Patient depends, ceteris paribus, upon the time he stays in the house, which time, by the 67th Rule, is limited in general to Two Months; but Patients are frequently allowed to continue longer in the House, when there is a prospect of their receiving farther relief. It is proper therefore to inform the Public, that in the above list, there are between thirty and forty, whose Cases required their remaining in the House between three and four months each upon an average; and which incidental circumstance it is designed in future, to give to the Public, to prevent miscalculations formed on the Number of Patients, independent of their stay in the Hospital.

A GENERAL TABLE of RECEIPTS, PATIENTS, &c.

Year	Annual Subscriptions with Arrears of ditto, as received, Interest, and Rent.			Arrears of Annual Subscrip- tions.			Benefactions and casual Receipts.			Cleared by Oratorios, &c.			Patients admitt.	Patients cured.	
	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.	£.	s.	d.			
1767	508	17	0	12	12	0	867	11	0	232	12	5½	I. 106 O. 157	143	
	R. ½ y.	1	9	5			Tr.	62	9	0					
							C.B.	8	7	0					
1768	534	0	0	31	10	0	138	17	0	M. 136	12	2	I. 167 O. 280	329	
	In. 3y.	144	0	0			C.B.	7	15	0	B. 13	13	0		
1769	538	4	0	75	12	0	34	11	0	M. 454	7	4	I. 163 O. 275	278	
	Ar.	2	2	0			C.B.	4	18	0	B. 63	0	0		
	I. 1½ y.	72	0	0											
1770	508	15	0	129	4	0	73	2	0	M. 66	14	0	I. 201 O. 297	290	
	Ar.	17	17	0			C.B.	2	16	0	B. 8	8	0		
	Int.	66	0	0			M.B.	1	11	0					
	R. 2 y.	7	3	10											
1771	505	12	0	172	5	0	93	7	0	140	7	2	I. 239 O. 340	333	
	Ar.	113	9	0			C.B.	4	14	0					
	Int.	70	10	0			M.B.	6	6	0					
	R. 2 y.	7	1	8											
1772	556	1	0	101	17	0	145	10	0	M. 51	3	3½	I. 322 O. 478	448	
	Ar.	51	9	0			C.B.	1	16	0	B. 26	17	6		
	Int.	75	0	0			M.B.	3	3	0					
	R. 1 y.	3	9	9½											
1773	602	5	0	58	16	0				S. 102	10	1	I. 289 O. 403	366	
	Ar.	51	9	0			C.B.	3	7	0	B. 16	11	0		
	Int.	75	0	0			M.B.	12	8	0					
	R. 1 y.	6	12	0											
1774	578	2	0	98	14	0	14	4	0	S. 104	13	9	I. 269 O. 384	370	
	Ar.	21	0	0			C.B.	3	15	0	B. 10	10	0		
	Int.	75	0	0			M.B.	2	18	9					
	R.	6	12	1											
1775	611	14	0	68	5	0	150	9	0	M. 424	9	3	I. 274 O. 292	361	
	Ar.	38	17	0			C.B.	1	8	6¼	B. 34	4	6		
	Int.	75	0	0			M.B.	4	14	10					
	R.	3	12	2											
1776	572	17	0	112	7	0	23	2	0	S. 82	9	9	I. 230 O. 245	284	
	Ar.	27	6	0			C.B.	3	4	2½	B. 24	11	6		
	Int.	75	0	0			M.B.	3	18	6					
	R.	3	9	11											
Tot. 10y.	6596	16	10½	861*2	0		1680	2	9¼	1993	14	9	5411	3202	

* Of the above Sum, 323£. 9s. hath been received; the rest is still outstanding or lost by Deaths, &c.

A GENERAL TABLE of EXPENCES, &c. for 10 Years.

Year	Expences of House-Keep- ing.	Salaries and Wages.	Shop.	Building, Im- provements, and Repairs.	Furniture.	Act of Parl. Law Charges, Stationary, Printing, &c.
	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.	£. s. d.
1767	356 13 11	91 10 11	152 18 9½	85 10 9	237 2 9¾	220 5 9½
1768	297 8 8	83 5 10	75 16 11½	378 8 2½	25 5 6½	20 11 7
1769	276 4 11¼	95 9 0½	71 19 8½	240 18 4¼	83 5 0	15 11 2
1770	342 17 9	97 13 4	109 5 1¼	47 6 3½	55 10 10½	31 16 7
1771	417 17 3	114 16 3½	117½ 2 11	116 2 5	100 12 6½	15 16 5
1772	537 5 8½	117 18 2	163 1 8½	22 9 0	52 16 6½	16 13 4½
1773	469 9 4	120 14 11½	186 12 11	34 8 3½	14 5 11	29 14 7½
1774	486 2 2	108 8 11¼	181 14 2	31 9 11	62 16 2½	12 3 1
1775	592 14 10¾	127 3 6	227 9 5	47 8 5	75 5 10½	23 17 5
1776	465 7 10¼	127 12 8	169 6 5½	30 1 1	30 10 0	20 17 1
Tot.	4242 2 6½	1085 3 8¼	1455 8 2¼	1034 2 9¼	736 11 3¼	407 15 1¼

‡ Exclusive of 63£. Present to Surgeons.

A

A List of perpetual GOVERNORS under the Act of Parliament.

THE LORD LIEUTENANT OF THE COUNTY of Cambridge, for the time being.

THE CHANCELLOR OF THE UNIVERSITY of Cambridge, for the time being.

THE LORD BISHOP OF ELY, for the time being.

THE HIGH STEWARD OF THE CORPORATION of Cambridge, for the time being.

THE HIGH SHERIFF of the County of Cambridge, for the time being.

THE REPRESENTATIVES IN PARLIAMENT for the County, University, and Town of Cambridge, for the time being.

THE VICE-CHANCELLOR of the University of Cambridge, for the time being.

THE MAYOR of the Town of Cambridge, for the time being.

A List of GOVERNORS for Life, by Benefaction.

Christopher Anstey, Esq; Trumpington.

The Honourable Mr. Cadogan, Member for the Town.

Mrs. Cawthorne, of Cambridge.

Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart. Member for the County.

The most Noble the Marchioness Grey, Wimble.

The Right Honourable the Earl of Hardwicke, President.

Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. Longstanton.

Dr. Heberden, of London.

The Reverend Mr. Hetherington, Fellow of Eton.

Soame Jenyns, Esq; Member for the Town.

The Right Honourable Lord Montfort.

The Reverend Mr. Peck, for the Parish of Trumpington.

Granado Pigott, Esq;

The Reverend Dr. Charles Plumtre, Archdeacon of Ely.

John Carter Pollard, Esq; Weston Colville.

Newdigate Poyntz, Esq; London.

The Hon. Mr. John Yorke.

Benefactions this Year.

	£.	s.	d.
Mr. Carey,	15	15	0
A Stranger by the Hands of Mr. Thackeray,	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Hicks, of Denver, Norfolk,	1	1	0
Mrs. Graves,	1	1	0
Total	23	2	0

An

*An Alphabetical List of annual Subscribers.**From Michaelmas 1775, to Michaelmas 1776.*

A			<i>l.</i>	<i>s.</i>	<i>d.</i>
John Alderson, Esq; Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Allen, Trinity Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
Charles Allix, Esq; Swaffham,	—	—	3	3	0
Dingley Askham, of Conington, Esq;	—	—	5	5	0
George Atwood, Esq; M. A. Trin. Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
B					
Mr. Chancellor Backhouse, Trinity Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Frances Baines, Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Barnardiston, Master of Ben'et Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Beadon, of St. John's Coll. Pub. Orator,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Bentham, Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Beridge, Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
— Dr. Beridge, of Jesus Coll.	—	—	1	1	0
— Mr. Blakeway, Vicar of Long Stanton,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Blakeway, of St. John's Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Bond, Surgeon of Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
Thomas Brand, Esq; Kimpton, Hertfordshire,	—	—	5	5	0
Mr. R. Brewin, of Cambridge,	—	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Brooke, Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
— Dr. Brown, Master of Pembroke-Hall,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Burleigh, of Cambridge,	—	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Bullock, of Drayton,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Burrell, of Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
C					
The Hon. Charles Sloane Cadogan, Esq;	—	—	10	10	0
Dr. Calvert, Trinity Hall,	—	—	2	2	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Carlisle,	—	—	3	3	0
The Rev. Mr. Carr, of St. John's Coll.	—	—	1	1	0
— Dr. Caryl, Master of Jesus Coll.	—	—	3	3	0
Mr. Chamberlayne, of King's Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Chappelow, of Cambridge,	—	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Charlesworth, of Trin. Coll.	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Cheetham, Barnwell,	—	—	2	2	0
John Chettoe, of Chesterton, Esq;	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Chevallier, Master of St. John's Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
Thomas Cockayne, Esq; Soham,	—	—	4	4	0
The Rev. Mr. Cole, Milton,	—	—	1	1	0
Dr. Collignon, Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Colman, of Ben'et Coll.	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Comings, of Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
B			John		

John Conyers, Junr. Esq;	—	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Conyers	—	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Cooke, Provost of King's Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
Messrs. Corbin and Co. London,	—	—	2	2	0
Sir John Hynde Cotton, Bart. Madingley,	—	—	10	10	0
John Cotton, Esq; ditto,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Peter Cowling, of Fenstanton,	—	—	2	2	0
Richard Croftes, Esq; Member for the University,	—	—	5	5	0
Richard Crop, of Castle Camps, Esq;	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Curtis, of Ditton,	—	—	1	1	0

D

Francis Dawes, Esq; of Peterhouse,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Charles Day, of Cambridge,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. James Day, ditto,	—	—	1	1	0
Francis Dixon, Esq; of Upwell,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Berry Dodson, of Swavesey,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. D'Oyly, Prebendary of Ely,	—	—	2	2	0
— Mr. D'Oyly, of Snailwell,	—	—	2	2	0

E

The Rev. Mr. Edmonds, of St. John's Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
— Dr. Elliston, Master of Sidney Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Ely,	—	—	20	0	0
William Howell Ewin, LL.D. Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
Miss Ewin, ditto,	—	—	2	2	0

F

Mr. William Fairchild, Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Farmer, Master of Emmanuel Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
The Right Hon. Lord Ferrers, of St. John's Coll.	—	—	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Ferris, ditto,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Charles Finch, of Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Finch, ditto,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. John Fisher, ditto,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. William Fisher, ditto,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Fisher, of Duxford,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Fletcher, Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
Thomas Fletcher, Esq; of Chichester, Sussex,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. John Forlow, ditto,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Richard Foster, ditto,	—	—	2	2	0

G

Mr. Gallaway, of Ely,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Isaac Gardiner, of Chesterford,	—	—	2	2	0
Sir Samson Gideon, Bart.	—	—	10	10	0
Lady Gideon,	—	—	3	3	0
Mr. Edward Gillam Junr. ditto,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. John Gillam, Cambridge,	—	—	1	1	0

Dr.

Dr. Glynn, King's Coll.	—	—	4	4	0
The Rev. Dr. Goddard, Master of Clare-Hall,	—	—	3	3	0
— Dr. Gooch, Ditton,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Gotobed, of Ely,	—	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Gould, Clare-Hall,	—	—	1	1	0
The Right Hon. Lord Granby,	—	—	10	10	0
The most Noble the Marchioness Grey,	—	—	5	5	0
William Greaves, B. B. Esq; of Fulbourn,	—	—	5	5	0
Mr. E. Chapman Greene, of Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Thomas Greene, Dean of Salisbury,	—	—	5	5	0
William Greene, Esq;	—	—	2	2	0
Charles Greene, Esq; of Hemmingsford Grey, Hunts,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Gregory, Trinity Hall,	—	—	2	2	0
Sir William De Grey, Chief Justice of Common Pleas,	—	—	5	5	0

H

The Rev. Dr. Hallifax, Trinity Hall, Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
Thomas Halsted, Esq; Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Hardwicke, Wimple,	—	—	21	0	0
The Rev. Mr. Harris, Cheveley,	—	—	2	2	0
Sir Thomas Hatton, Bart. Longstanton,	—	—	5	5	0
Mr. Henry Headly, of Grantchester,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Henry Headly, of Cherry Hinton,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. William Headly, of Shelford,	—	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Heaton, Prebendary of Ely,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Hemington, of Denny Abby,	—	—	1	1	0
The Hon. and Rev. Dr. Hervey, Prebendary of Ely,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Hetherington, Fellow of Eton,	—	—	10	0	0
— Mr. Hey, of Sidney Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
— Mr. Hicks, of Denver, Norfolk,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Hide, Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Hide, ditto, Widow,	—	—	2	2	0
John Hitch, Esq; of Melbourn,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Hoffman, Chymist, &c. Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Holworthy, of Elsworth,	—	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Hooke, Rector of Little Wilbraham,	—	—	2	2	0
— Mr. Hubbard, of Emmanuel Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
— Mr. Hughes, of Queen's Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Hunter, London,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Edward Huftwaite, of Elsworth,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. John Hutchinson, of London,	—	—	2	2	0

J

Mr. James Jackson, of Cambridge,	—	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Jebb, ditto,	—	—	1	1	0
Soame Jenyns, Esq; of Bottisham,	—	—	10	10	0
Mrs. Ingle, Shelford,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Johnson,	—	—	2	2	0
Miss Jolland, of Cambridge,	—	—	3	3	0

The Rev. Mr. Jones, of Ely, ———— 2 2 0

K

The Rev. Mr. Knight, Stanwick, Northamptonshire, ———— 3 3 0

Samuel Knight, Esq; Fell. Com. Trin. Coll. ———— 2 2 0

L

Mr. John Lamb, of Ely, ———— 1 1 0

The Rev. Mr. Lee, of Kingston, ———— 2 2 0

The Right Rev. the Ld. Bp. of Lincoln, Buckden, ———— 5 5 0

Mr. Thomas Lombe, of Cambridge, ———— 2 2 0

The Rev. Mr. Longmire, of Peterhouse, ———— 2 2 0

——— Mr. Lonsdale, Linton, ———— 1 1 0

——— Mr. Lort, Trinity Coll. ———— 2 2 0

The Rev. Mr. Lushington, ———— 2 2 0

Henry Lyell, Esq; of Bourne, ———— 3 3 0

M

Mr. Macro, of Cambridge, ———— 1 1 0

John March, Esq; Wareley, Hunts, ———— 2 2 0

Thomas Markby, Esq; Cambridge, ———— 5 5 0

Mr. Charles Martindale, ditto, ———— 1 1 0

The Rev. Mr. Martyn, Sidney Coll. ———— 2 2 0

——— Mr. Masters, of Landbeach, ———— 2 2 0

——— Mr. May, Pembroke Hall, ———— 2 2 0

Thomas Maynard, Esq; of Hoxne, Suffolk, ———— 2 2 0

The Rev. Mr. Meades, of Cambridge, ———— 2 2 0

——— Mr. Mereft of Soham, ———— 3 3 0

William Metcalf, Fordham Abbey, Esq; ———— 5 5 0

The Right Hon. Lord Montfort, Horseheath, ———— 21 0 0

The Rev. Dr. Moore, of Stow, Norfolk, ———— 2 2 0

Mr. Mortlock, Cambridge, ———— 2 2 0

Mr. William Mott, ditto, ———— 2 2 0

Mr. Henry Mulliner, ditto, ———— 1 1 0

M. William Mulgrave, Cambridge, ———— 1 1 0

N

Mr. Naylor, of Newmarket, ———— 2 2 0

Mr. Alderman Newling, of Cambridge, ———— 2 2 0

The Rev. Mr. Nicholson, for the Rev. Mr. Vaughan of }
Papworth St. Agnes, ———— 1 1 0

Mr. Alderman Norfolk, ditto, ———— 1 1 0

Mr. Thomas Nutter, ditto, ———— 2 2 0

O

The Rev. Dr. Ogden, of Cambridge, ———— 2 2 0

Mr. Thomas Verney Okes, ———— 2 2 0

George Osbaldeston, Esq; St. John's Coll. ———— 1 1 0

P Mr.

P

Mr. Palmby, of Ditton,	—	—	1	1	0
Thomas Panton, Esq; Newmarket,	—	—	5	5	0
Mrs. Panton, ditto,	—	—	3	3	0
Parish of { All Saints, Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
St. Andrew, the Great,	—	—	4	4	0
St. Benedict,	—	—	2	2	0
St. Botolph,	—	—	2	2	0
St. Edward,	—	—	2	2	0
St. Giles,	—	—	2	2	0
St. Mary, the Great,	—	—	4	4	0
St. Mary, the Less,	—	—	2	2	0
St. Michael,	—	—	2	2	0
St. Peter,	—	—	2	2	0
The Holy Trinity,	—	—	2	2	0
Burwell, Cambridgeshire,	—	—	2	2	0
Cherry Hinton,	—	—	2	2	0
Chesterton,	—	—	4	4	0
Cottenham,	—	—	2	2	0
Fulbourn,	—	—	2	2	0
Hauxton,	—	—	2	2	0
Horningsea,	—	—	2	2	0
Over,	—	—	2	2	0
Sheperheath,	—	—	2	2	0
Soham,	—	—	2	2	0
Swaffham Prior,	—	—	4	4	0
Willingham,	—	—	2	2	0
Elmdon, Essex,	—	—	2	2	0
Great Chiswell,	—	—	2	2	0
St. Ives, Hunts,	—	—	2	2	0
St. Neots,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Parr, of Stanmore, Middlesex,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Pemberton, Trumpington,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Pennington, St. John's Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Pepys, of Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
The Right Rev. the Lord Bishop of Peterborough,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. John Phillips, of Royston,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Joseph Phillips, ditto,	—	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Plumptre, Master of Queen's Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Professor Plumptre, of Cambridge,	—	—	4	4	0
Mr. Thomas Poole, Junior, of Ely,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Postlethwaite, Trinity Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Potterill, of Foulmire,	—	—	1	1	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Powis, St. John's Coll.	—	—	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Prescot, Master of Catharine Hall,	—	—	2	2	0
Sir Samuel Prime, Knt. Whitton, Middlesex,	—	—	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Proby, of Doddington,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Purchas, of Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
Joseph Pyke, Esq; of Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0

R Mr.

R

Mr. William Radford, of Cambridge,	—	—	1	1	0
Richard Reynolds, Esq; of Paxton, Hunts,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Peacock Rickard, of Swaffham,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. William Roberts, of Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
Thomas Rush, Esq; Chrishall, Essex,	—	—	2	2	0

S

Mr. Edmund Salisbury, Foulmire,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. James Salmon, Cambridge,	—	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Salt, Rector of Hildersham,	—	—	2	2	0
— Mr. Sakier, Ashden, Essex,	—	—	1	1	0
The Right Hon. the Earl of Sandwich,	—	—	5	5	0
The Rev. Dr. Shepherd, of Christ Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
— Dr. Smith, Master of Caius Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Thomas Smith, of Cambridge, Upholder,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Thomas Smith, ditto, Merchant,	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Edward Staddard, St. Ives, Hunts,	—	—	2	2	0
Peter Standly, Esq; Paxton, Hunts,	—	—	5	5	0
The Rev. Mr. Stephenson, of Foulmire,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Stevens, of Cambridge,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Sykes, of Cambridge,	—	—	1	1	0
Dr. Symonds, Prof. Mod. Hist.	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Symonds, Borough Green,	—	—	1	1	0

T

The Rev. Mr. Talbot, Rector of Teverham,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. John Talwin, Royston,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. William Tassel, of Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Thomas, Master of Christ Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
Mr. Tireman, Trin. Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Watson Tookey, of Exning,	—	—	1	1	0
The Hon. Mr. Townshend, late Mem. for the University,	—	—	5	5	0
Mr. Alderman Tunwell, of Cambridge,	—	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Mr. Tyson, of Ben'et Coll.	—	—	1	1	0

V U

William Vachell, Esq; of Hinxton,	—	—	2	2	0
Sir Philip Vavazor, Wisbich,	—	—	3	3	0
The University Chest,	—	—	21	0	0

W

Mrs. Wale, of Shelford,	—	—	1	1	0
Mr. Wall, Apothecary, of Cambridge,	—	—	2	2	0
The Hon. & Rev. Mr. Wallop, Master of Magdalen Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
Thomas Watson Ward, Esq; of Wilbraham,	—	—	2	2	0
Dr. Waring, of Magdalen Coll.	—	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Dr. Warren, Prebendary of Ely,	—	—	2	2	0
Mrs. Watkins, of Ely,	—	—	1	1	0

The

The Rev. Mr. Professor Watson, of Cambridge,	—	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Weales, of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
Mrs. Wedd, Foulmire,	—	1	1	0
Robert Wentley, Esq; of Wisbich,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Wheeldon, St. Ives, Hunts,	—	2	2	0
Martin Whish, Esq; of King's Coll.	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Whisson, of Trinity Coll.	—	2	2	0
Mr. Alderman Whittred, Sen. of Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
Mr. Alderman Whittred, Jun. ditto,	—	1	1	0
The Rev. Dr. Wickens, of Petworth,	—	1	1	0
Thomas Wolfe, of Saffron Walden, Essex, Esq;	—	2	2	0
Hale Wortham, Esq; of Royston,	—	2	2	0

Y

Mr. York, of Cambridge, Upholder,	—	1	1	0
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Sum Total of Subscriptions for this year 685 4 0

A List of the New Subscribers for the Year ending at Michaelmas, 1777.

Mrs. Anna Forlow, Cambridge,	—	1	1	0
Eustace Kentish, Esq;	—	1	1	0
Sir William Moleworth, Bart. St. John's Coll.	—	3	3	0
Parish of Waterbeach,	—	2	2	0
The Rev. Mr. Peck, of Trumpington,	—	2	2	0
		9	9	0

N.B. If any Benefactor or Subscriber shall find his name or addition by any oversight omitted or mistaken in the foregoing printed lists, it is hoped he will be kind enough to excuse it, and to signify such omission or mistake to the Secretary of the Hospital.

☞ It being both difficult and expensive to procure a sufficient supply of old Linen for lint and dressings, a large quantity of which is required for the Patients, a present of this kind from any friend of the Charity will always be highly acceptable.

An

An Abstract of certain Rules and Orders which it may be proper to put the Contributors in mind of.

THAT there be a weekly meeting of Governors for the admission of Patients, &c. which shall consist of five at least, to meet every Monday, at Eleven o'Clock, at the Hospital.

○ That all Patients who come recommended to the Hospital, be there before Eleven o'Clock in the Morning on Mondays, or they cannot be admitted till the week following.

○ That all Subscriptions shall become due annually on *Michaelmas* day, to be paid in advance for the year following.

○ That no Subscriber's recommendation shall be accepted, after his Subscription is three months in arrear.*

That to all persons whose Subscriptions shall be three months in arrear, a monitory letter shall be sent to prevent further delay of payment.

It is taken for granted, that every Subscriber will continue his Subscription till the contrary is signified either to the Treasurer or Secretary of the Hospital.

* It is highly to be wished, that the Subscribers would particularly attend to this, as their not doing it frequently puts the weekly Meeting to the disagreeable alternative, either of acting contrary to Rule, or running the hazard of offending a Contributor.

The Form of a Recommendation.

To the Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital in Cambridge.

Gentlemen,

I Desire you will admit _____ of the Parish of _____
aged _____ to be an _____ patient of the said Hospital, whom I hereby
recommend as a proper object of Charity: and am,
Your humble Servant,

The Form of a Devise of real Estates.

I Give and devise unto the President and Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital, in the Town of Cambridge, and their Successors for ever, _____
for the uses, intents
and purposes herein after-mentioned, that is to say, to be by them applied to the
general uses of the said Hospital; or, to be by them applied for and towards
the Relief and Support of the Sick Persons and Patients there.

The Form of a Bequest of personal Estates.

I Give and bequeath unto the President and Governors of Addenbrooke's Hospital, in the Town of Cambridge, the Sum of _____
to be by them applied to the general uses of the said Hospital; or, to be by
them applied for and towards the Relief and Support of the Sick Persons and
Patients there.



